

the service of every Hispanic American who has served in the U.S. Congress. Through its compilation of brief biographies of every Hispanic Member, from Joseph Marion Hernandez, elected to represent Florida in 1822, to our colleagues elected in the 1990s, this book will impress any reader with the diversity of Hispanic lawmakers and the contributions we have made to the country as a whole.

In reading this book, you will learn about the key leadership role played by Hispanic Members of Congress, from all parties, in advancing civil rights, assisting farmers and migrant farmworkers, feeding and housing the indigent, enhancing bilingual education, providing a voice for immigrant communities, serving our veterans, advocating democracy and development in Latin America, supporting small businesses, revitalizing our urban economies, and protecting our environment.

It is fitting that during Hispanic Heritage Month, the Congress act to direct the publication of an updated version of Hispanic Americans in Congress. Since it was published in 1995, nine additional Hispanic Americans have been elected to Congress. Anyone who reads this book today will find no mention of half of the current membership of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus. I therefore urge all my colleagues to join me in supporting House Concurrent Resolution 90 so that we can have an up to date and appropriate record of the service of Hispanic Americans in the Congress of this great Nation.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this noncontroversial resolution and urge its immediate passage. It is most appropriate that we are considering this measure during the waning days of Hispanic Heritage Month.

My home state of New Mexico has sent 17 Hispanic-Americans to Congress—that is a record. New Mexico is also the only state that has ever elected two Hispanic-Americans to the United States Senate.

The presence of Hispanics predates the founding of our Nation, and, as among the first to settle on this continent, Hispanics and their descendants have had a profound and lasting influence on American history, values and culture. Since the arrival of the earliest Spanish settlers more than 400 years ago, these Americans have contributed immensely to our peace, freedom and legacy.

I am honored to represent a state that has one of the largest percentages of Hispanic-Americans. This month, as we remember with special gratitude the gifts that Hispanics bring to every aspect of our country, I urge Hispanic-Americans, and, indeed, all New Mexicans, to take great pride in their heritage. Mr. Speaker, for these and countless other reasons, I ask that we pass this measure at once to celebrate the contributions that Hispanic-Americans have made in the United States Congress.

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I support House Concurrent Resolution 90, which authorizes the revision and reprinting of the book, "Hispanic Americans in Congress."

Within the pages of "Hispanic Americans in Congress" you will find inspirational stories of

bravery, commitment, dedication, and selflessness. Such examples include Congressman "Ed" Roybal. Since Romualdo Pacheco in 1876, the state of California had not had a Latino Representative to Congress. Congressman Edward Roybal became part of history in 1962 by becoming the second ever Latino Member of Congress from California. "Ed" Roybal has been an inspiration to countless numbers of Latino citizens, community activists and elected leaders. Congressman Roybal is one of the many examples of Latino leadership that will inspire our leaders of tomorrow.

Since 1960, more Hispanics have been elected to Congress than in the previous 140 years. We have reason to be proud of the contributions Latinos have made to our country. The future grows brighter everyday for Latinos. Latinos buying power is over one-third of a trillion dollars and every day a hard working American of Latino origin is setting up a business or buying a house. Little by little, Latinos have worked their way to recognition. This book will help inspire that joy of recognition, will serve history, and will motivate our youth with positive role models.

Mr. Speaker, I please ask that we pass H. Con. Res. 90, so we may recognize Latino achievement and inspire new generations of Latino Members of Congress. Let us commemorate Congressman Roybal and the many others that have helped our community prosper.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 90, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Con. Res. 90, the concurrent resolution just agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF "ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER AMERICANS IN CONGRESS"

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 130) authorizing printing of the book entitled "Asian and Pacific Islander Americans in Congress."

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 130

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER AMERICANS IN CONGRESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The book entitled "Asian and Pacific Islander Americans in Congress", prepared by the Library of Congress under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, shall be printed as a House document.

(b) SPECIFICATIONS.—The House document described in subsection (a) shall include illustrations and shall be in the style, form, manner, and binding as directed by the Joint Committee on Printing.

(c) NUMBER OF COPIES.—In addition to the usual number of copies, there shall be printed the lesser of—

(1) 30,700 copies of the document described in subsection (a), of which—

(A) 25,000 shall be for the use of the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives; and

(B) 5,700 shall be for the use of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate; or

(2) such number of copies of the document described in subsection (a) as does not exceed a total production and printing cost of \$220,000, which copies shall be for the use of the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate in the same proportions as described in paragraph (1).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY).

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, again it is my pleasure to be here today to speak on behalf of this resolution authorizing the printing of this rich history of the Asian and Pacific Islander Americans in Congress. It is also timely, as we now have eight Members of Asian and Pacific Islander descent serving in both the House and the Senate in the 107th Congress. Thirty-two Asian Pacific Americans have served in the United States Congress from 1903 to the present, including 13 Resident Commissioners from the Philippine Islands elected to the United States Congress from 1907 to 1946. Currently six serve as Members to the House of Representatives and two serve as U.S. Senators.

The first Asian American elected to Congress was Dalip Singh Saund, a Democrat from California. Saund was a Punjabi Sikh who immigrated to the United States from India and fought for Asian Americans to have the right to be naturalized. This led the way for his election to the United States House of Representatives in 1954 and opened the door to other Asian Americans. Members who followed in office reflected the vibrant diversity of the Asian and Pacific Islander population in California and Hawaii.

The first Senator from Hawaii, Hiram Fong, was elected in 1959. DANIEL INOUE, who was also elected in 1959 was Hawaii's first Member of the House. He has the distinction of having the longest Congressional service from any Asian American, spanning until